

A NOBLE VAGRANT.

My Edward Mearns' daughter, walking across the Continent. The strange adventures of a woman who married the nephew of the once Treasurer of the Confederate States of America.

A Port Jersey correspondent furnishes the following remarkable story to the Philadelphia Press: A romance in real life has just come to light in this town. A woman, apparently about forty-three years of age, shabbily dressed, and feeble, has been seen on the streets for several days. She slept every night in the police station, where she gave the name of Elizabeth Benjamin, and said she was born in Staffordshire, England. Yesterday she disappeared, and turned up in Middletown, thirty-eight miles from here. Inquiry develops the fact that she is on her way to New York, and that she has walked nearly all the way from San Francisco.

Mrs. Benjamin has had a most wonderful and romantic career. She was born near Merthyr Tydfil, in Wales, and was the daughter of a Welshman and an English woman. She was educated in the most brilliant young English school. Her mother was a variety actress, who lived in Wales to escape the persecutions of Sir Edward's family, who opposed his marriage. When the babe was born she was christened Pauline Elizabeth Harcourt. She was given all the advantages of a superior education, and early in life evinced great poetical genius, some of her poems, composed when she was fourteen, having appeared in the leading magazines of Great Britain. Her mother was a direct descendant of Sir Philip Francis, who is believed to have been the author of the celebrated political essays which started all England from 1769 to 1777, and which were signed Junius.

When she was but seventeen years of age Miss Pauline met at Swansea, where she was visiting some young friends and writing poetry descriptive of the coast of Wales, Mr. Walter P. Benjamin, a nephew of Judah P. Benjamin, at one time Treasurer of the Confederate States of America. The young man, who was a Southern Carolinian by birth, had been in England, but unfortunately, poor Pauline felt that she loved him so deeply she could marry no one but him. Her father died while she was at Swansea, and she was summoned by telegraph to Merthyr Tydfil. Young Benjamin, who was then twenty-two, followed her there, and contrived to see her occasionally. Finally the young lady's mother learned of these stolen interviews, and a terrible scene ensued. Pauline begged to be allowed to marry her American sweetheart, but her mother remained inflexible. She sent her to St. Andrew's, in Scotland, to school.

By means of prearranged signals, the young lady, previous to leaving home, managed to inform her lover whether she was going. Young Benjamin found it convenient to visit St. Andrew's frequently, and in 1860 they were married. Pauline's twentieth birthday. When Lady Harcourt heard the news of her daughter's secret marriage, and learned that she had fled from the school at St. Andrew's, she was stricken with paralysis, and died shortly afterward. Young Benjamin came to America in 1861, and joined the cause of the rebellion, and enlisted in the Confederate navy, where he remained until the close of the war. He then speculated in cotton, made considerable money, and started by water for California, accompanied by his wife, in 1870. They had one child, who died, and another, who is now a young man. They were delayed in leaving Aspinwall, and Pauline and her husband were both stricken with a terrible fever, which resulted in the death of Mr. Benjamin and left Mrs. Benjamin very weak.

LEFT A WIDOW AT SEA.

Her husband was buried at sea. Mrs. Benjamin's weak condition, however, was such that she could not leave her home. She was placed in the hands of the authorities there. Her reason was partly destroyed, and for six years she remained in California. She then made her escape, and walked the entire distance to Virginia, where she remained several months. She was next sight of her in 1877, and was next heard of at Corinne, Utah, a small place on the Union Pacific railroad. In the fall of 1878 she commenced tramp-tramping through Wyoming. She was next seen in a massacre, along Wind river, where she was captured by a band of Indians, of what tribe she does not remember, although her description of their life and habits is very accurate and proves that her story is a true one. The Indians took her to their camp, returning to the home of her pale-face friends, gave her some dried meat, and started her on her way rejoicing.

From Fort Reno, Wyoming Territory, to Fort Pierre, in Dakota, she was in company with some of the Indians. In 1879 she came from Fort Pierre to Yankton, and thence by rail to Omaha. From there she followed the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad in a bee-line across the State of Iowa to Burlington, from where she made her way to Peoria, Ill. She remained in Peoria for some time, in the care of the poor authorities, and then, having become restless, she again began her tramp eastward, bringing up at the great railway center, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

From here she was fortunate enough to get a ride to Toledo, both her husband and daughter treated her so badly that she tramped on to Cleveland, where she found comfortable quarters and remained until last New-Year's day. She began the new year with the resolution to push on to New York, and she had another narrow escape from death. Her injuries necessitated her remaining some weeks at Binghamton, from where she walked to Port Jervis, arriving here via the Delaware and Hudson canal to New York.

She has but sixty miles to tramp from Middletown, and she hoped to reach New York in time to catch a steamer for England on Saturday, July 7th. She has the key of a safe-deposit vault in New York city, where she says her husband had a snug sum of money stowed away, enough to take her to her home in Wales and keep her in comfort among the friends of her youth.

A correspondent writes: There were seven persons bedded in two tiny rooms. The father and mother slept in the best bed, and alongside, in a cot, two little children compactly lay. In the other bed-room, in one couch, three grown girls slept their nights. "Inconvenience inseparable from poverty?" says the writer. "I didn't say that these folks were poor. They were not poor, they were in a desperate hotel, and were further restricted by the quantity of female dainties that hung on the walls. That is the kind of suffering that thousands of well-to-do families from the large cities go off voluntarily to endure."

JERSEY HUMANITY!

How Clarissa Bounds suffered inhumanly and finally murdered her husband. A woman who was married to the nephew of the once Treasurer of the Confederate States of America.

An Atlantic City special says: The death of a young lady named Clarissa Bounds in this place last night was the means of bringing to light an awful story of inhumanity and crime in the Jersey plerines, ten miles west of Atlantic City. A woman's jury came to-day to the scene, and, burned, and putrescent corpse of what was a short time since a young and beautiful girl. The facts now known show that she was of humble parentage and wild habits, and that she left her home some time ago for Dougherty's Coalings. In the pine woods, where a number of men burn charcoal.

Whether means were used by a white man named John Thomas and a young negro named Joseph Kelsey to entice her to their vicinity is not known. She had been contented with her home here in service in their neighborhood, but soon joined them at their camp in the woods. At the close of a drunken debauch of several days, in which the girl participated, the white man, the girl, and the negro crawled close to a smoldering coal-pit, the blast from the opening being severe, and went to sleep in the embers.

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

At dead of night the girl aroused the camp with loud shrieks. She was enveloped in flames. When the fire was extinguished her body was burned to a crisp from head to foot, but, strange to say, she had inhaled no flames. It is believed that she had inhaled the smoke and coal-oil from the fire and died of asphyxiation. Her body was found in a hole in the ground near by, where she was kept without food or medical attendance for a day and two nights.

NOT A ROOF TO SHELTER HER.

Then she was brought to the poorhouse at Smith's Landing, where she was refused admittance. She prayed for death, but was dragged back to the woods again and left all night in a roofless cabin called "Nigger Hole" without care of any kind. Already she was a mass of corruption, but she was brought to Atlantic City, where she expired last night, having been taken charge of by the city authorities.

THE AWFUL STORY OF HER SUFFERING.

The awful story of her suffering was given to the Press correspondent to-night by the Mayor of this place, who took the body to the morgue, where it was kept in a coffin. He said the stench from her poor tortured frame was sickening, yet she would make no complaint against the men, who are, however, in the hands of the authorities. A rigid investigation will be made to come.

Brief News Items.

There is a natural bridge in Arizona which, it is said, far surpasses in size the well-known Natural Bridge in Virginia. The house of an English missionary named Martin at Antika was attacked by Greek monks, and Martin was wounded. He had been converted from the Greek religion to Protestantism. The Governor of Aleppo has ordered the arrest of the guilty persons.

A colony of sparrows have taken possession of the new four-story house at Holoken.

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How to dispose of the English sparrow.

A problem which has yet found no solution. Down South, if the Greensboro, N. C., people are to be believed, the birds are solving it, for that paper says a coalition has been formed by the red birds, robins, cat-birds, and other native birds to drive away the troublesome English sparrows.

Dear Sir,

A child asked me a few days ago why it was that birds which built in chimneys were called swallows. As I always like to give these little questions an intelligent answer, and as all the authorities say that the bird which builds in chimneys is a swallow, I beg to call upon you to answer through your columns. Your notice of this will confer a favor upon a little three-and-a-half-year-old philosopher.

Yours, &c.,

A friend answers for us as follows:

"The swallow, I think, derives its name from the fact that it both eats and drinks on the wing, the bill being very weak and the gape very wide. Our 'chimney-swallow' is, according to modern ornithologists, not a swallow but a 'swift,' coming near to the humming-bird in certain anatomical points, notably in the absence of singing-muscles in the lower larynx. Their habits, however, are very much like that of the swallow. The analogue of the old-world chimney-swallow is our barn-swallow."

Gus's, Va., May 30, 1883.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please let your readers know through the Dispatch that the city of Richmond voted in the late election. Yours truly, B. A. JAMES.

[There was no election in Richmond in May. Our municipal election takes place once in two years. The last was in May, 1882; the next will be in May, 1884.]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—JULY 11, 1883. Sun rises..... 4:52. High tide..... 5:59. Moon sets..... 1:23. Sunrise..... 4:52. Moon sets..... 1:23. Sunrise..... 4:52. Moon sets..... 1:23.

PORT OF RICHMOND, JULY 10, 1883.

ARRIVED. Schooner J. H. Gallagher, Lynch, Philadelphia, Cal. S. H. Haves, McCabe, Williams, Philadelphia, Cal. J. H. Gallagher, Lynch, Philadelphia, Cal. S. H. Haves, McCabe, Williams, Philadelphia, Cal.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, JULY 10, 1883.

ARRIVED. Steamer Lynch, Schermhorn, Norfolk, merchandise and passengers. Steamer Lynch, Schermhorn, Norfolk, merchandise and passengers. Steamer Lynch, Schermhorn, Norfolk, merchandise and passengers.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR FRYING FISH AND OYSTERS.

OLIVE BUTTER. HAS NO EQUAL. It is more wholesome and economical than lard, and is free from the pungent odor meat and fish acquire when fried in lard. Cook-books containing valuable recipes and instructions how to use OLIVE BUTTER, by the Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking-School, for sale upon application.

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IF YOU WANT A FINE

OLONG, GUNPOWDER, JAPAN, ON ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

CALL AT MCCARTHY & HAYNES'S, 627 east Broad street.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

DEAKIN'S, 25,000 SACKS OF, WORTHINGTON, AND HERBERT'S BRANDS.

GROUND-ALUM SALT. In store. For sale delivered at all railroad stations by DAVENPORT & MORRIS, Importers.

OLD KENTUCKY WHISKEY, FOUR

YEARS OLD, \$2.50 per gallon. WEST INDIA LIME-JUICE.

GOOD GREEN TEA at 25c. per pound. at 26c. CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

100 HOGHEADS EXTRA-HEAVY

STRIP, 50 BARRELS GLUCOSE, 50 BARRELS GRAPE SUGAR.

my 8 POTTS, STOKES & CO.

LICORICE—100 CASES STICK-AND

MASS-LICORICE. my 8 POTTS, STOKES & CO.

SODA-AND MINERAL WATERS, &c.

LIME-ADE, LIME-ADE, DRAWN FROM THREE MAGNIFICENT SODA-FOUNTAINS.

IT IS THE COOLEST OF BEVERAGES. Hundreds of ladies visit GEORGE SCHENK'S STORE DAILY.

ICE-CREAM SODA AND MINERAL WATERS. In the coolest of fountains, can be obtained there.

FOR TABLE USE.

THE NATURAL MINERAL, KAISER WATER, FROM BIRSEBORN ON THE RHINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES. FREDERICK HOLLENDER & CO.

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THE STRONGEST NATURAL BITTER WATER. PURCELL, LADD & CO.

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